

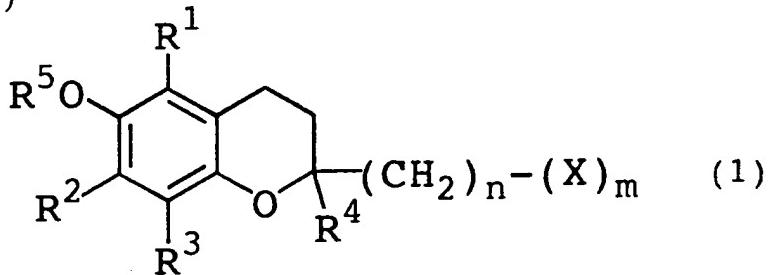
CLEAN COPY OF NEW CLAIMS

7. A method of preventing and treating a mammal which can comprise administering thereto an effective amount of the agent of claim 1.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein said chromanol glycoside is 2-(α -D-glycopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, 2-(β -D-galactopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, and 2-(α -D-mannopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein said agent is an aqueous pharmaceutical preparation.

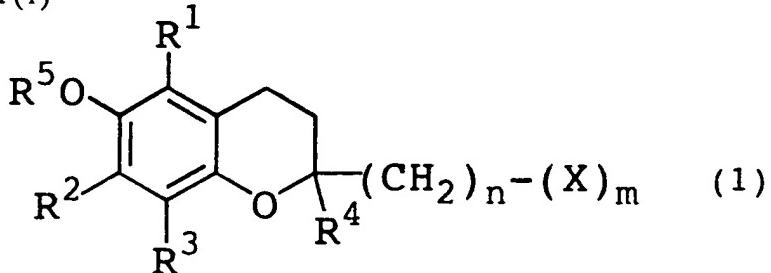
10. A method for preventing and curing dermopathy in a mammal which comprises administering thereto an effective amount of a dermatological agent for external use containing a chromanol glycoside represented by the following general formula (1)



(wherein R¹, R², R³, and R⁴, which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, or a lower acyl group, x represents a monosaccharic residue or an oligosaccharic residue optionally having the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group in the saccharic residue substituted with a lower alkyl group or a lower acyl group, n represents an integer in the range of 0-6, and m represents an integer in the range of 1-6).

11. The method of claim 10 wherein said chromanol glycoside is 2-(α -D-glycopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, 2-(β -D-galactopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, and 2-(α -D-mannopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol.

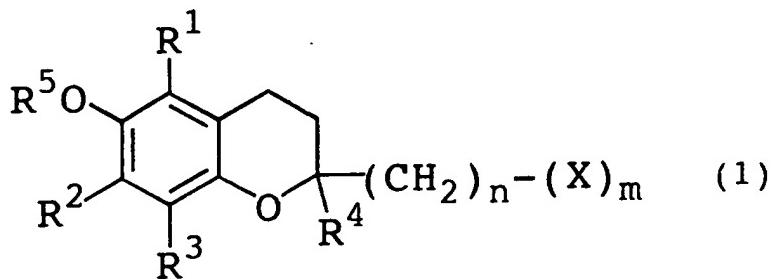
12. A method for preventing and curing a disorder caused by ultraviolet light in a mammal which comprises administering thereto an effective amount of a dermatological agent for external use containing a chromanol glycoside represented by the following general formula (1)



(wherein R¹, R², R³, and R⁴, which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, or a lower acyl group, x represents a monosaccharic residue or an oligosaccharic residue optionally having the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group in the saccharic residue substituted with a lower alkyl group or a lower acyl group, n represents an integer in the range of 0-6, and m represents an integer in the range of 1-6).

13. The method of claim 12 wherein said chromanol glycoside is 2-(α -D-glycopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, 2-(β -D-galactopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, and 2-(α -D-mannopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol.

14. A method for preventing and allowing the deposition of pigment in the skin in a mammal which comprises administering thereto an effective amount of a dermatological agent for external use containing a chromanol glycoside represented by the following general formula (1)

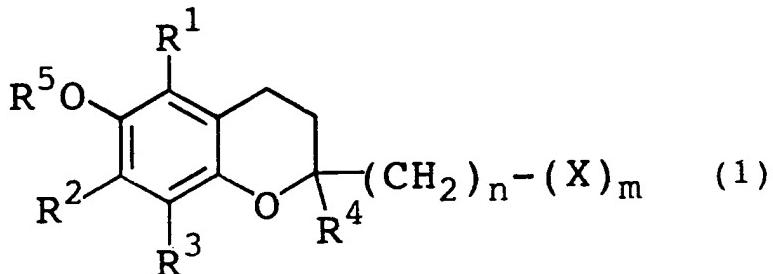


(wherein R¹, R², R³, and R⁴, which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl

group, or a lower acyl group, x represents a monosaccharic residue or an oligosaccharic residue optionally having the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group in the saccharic residue substituted with a lower alkyl group or a lower acyl group, n represents an integer in the range of 0-6, and m represents an integer in the range of 1-6).

15. The method of claim 14 wherein said chromanol glycoside is 2-(α -D-glycopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, 2-(β -D-galactopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, and 2-(α -D-mannopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol.

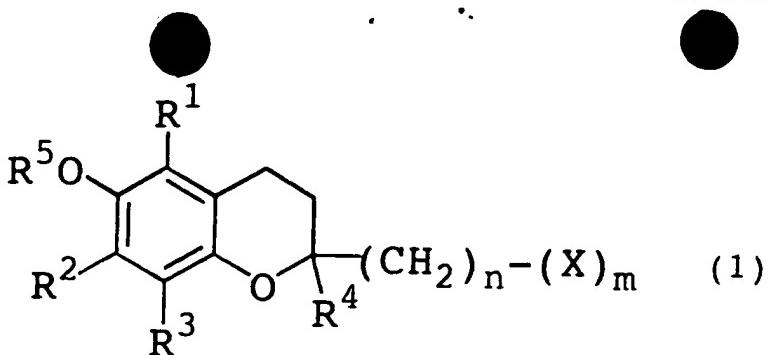
16. A method for beautifying the skin in white in a mammal which comprises administering thereto an effective amount of a dermatological agent for external use containing a chromanol glycoside represented by the following general formula (1)



(wherein R¹, R², R³, and R⁴, which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, or a lower acyl group, x represents a monosaccharic residue or an oligosaccharic residue optionally having the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group in the saccharic residue substituted with a lower alkyl group or a lower acyl group, n represents an integer in the range of 0-6, and m represents an integer in the range of 1-6).

17. The method of claim 16 wherein said chromanol glycoside is 2-(α -D-glycopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, 2-(β -D-galactopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, and 2-(α -D-mannopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol.

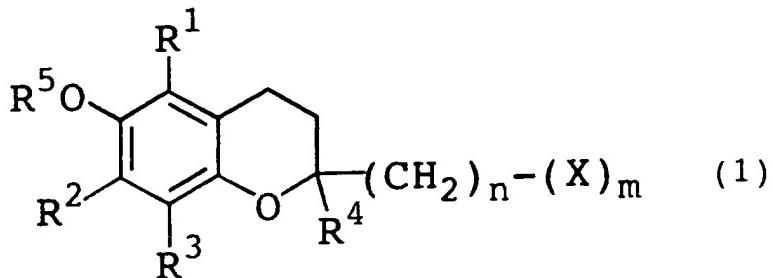
18. A method for preventing the senescence of the skin in a mammal which comprises administering thereto an effective amount of a dermatological agent for external use containing a chromanol glycoside represented by the following general formula (1)



(wherein R¹, R², R³, and R⁴, which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, or a lower acyl group, x represents a monosaccharic residue or an oligosaccharic residue optionally having the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group in the saccharic residue substituted with a lower alkyl group or a lower acyl group, n represents an integer in the range of 0-6, and m represents an integer in the range of 1-6).

19. The method of claim 18 wherein said chromanol glycoside is 2-(α -D-glycopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, 2-(β -D-galactopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, and 2-(α -D-mannopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol.

20. A method for activating cells in a mammal which comprises administering thereto an effective amount of a dermatological agent for external use containing a chromanol glycoside represented by the following general formula (1)



(wherein R¹, R², R³, and R⁴, which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, or a lower acyl group, x represents a monosaccharic residue or an oligosaccharic residue optionally having the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group in the saccharic residue substituted with a lower alkyl group or a lower acyl group, n represents an integer in the range of 0-6, and m represents an integer in the range of 1-6).

21. The method of claim 20 wherein said chromanol glycoside is 2-(α -D-glycopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, 2-(β -D-galactopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, and 2-(α -D-mannopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol.